

VON HINDENBURG DRIVES RUSSIANS BACK ON WARSAW

Slavs Retreat Over Narew River As Germans Take Positions Forty Miles From Poland's Capital—Berlin Claims Amazing Successes in 1,000-Mile Drive.

WINDAW AND TAKUM SURRENDER

Baltic Seaport Captured, and von Buelow Advances on Riga—Petrograd Admits Retreat—Nova Georgievsk Next Objective in Advance.

BERLIN (via wireless to London), July 20.—Sweeping down on Warsaw from the north, a German army under General Gallwitz has forced the Russians to retreat across the Narew river at several points, and has taken up positions less than forty miles from the Polish capital.

An official statement from the war office early today, the first since that issued Sunday afternoon, declared that the great 1,000 mile drive to squeeze the Russians out of Warsaw is moving forward at amazing speed.

From the Riga region to Bukovina the Slavs are everywhere in retreat, abandoning guns and ammunition.

One wing of General von Buelow's army has captured the Baltic seaport of Windau, commanding a railway leading to Riga.

Northwest of Warsaw the Russians are falling back on the great fortress of Novo Georgievsk, twenty miles from the capital, and forming one of the main outer defenses of Warsaw.

In the fighting south of Przasnysz alone, von Hindenburg's forces have captured 101 Russian officers and 28,760 men.

Between the Bug and the Vistula Mackensen has made 16,250 prisoners in the past forty-eight hours of fighting. Prisoners taken at other sectors of the long battle-front raise the total number of captives to more than 50,000.

In the Riga region in the extreme north, General von Buelow's forces have occupied Tukum and are continuing their advance against Riga, now less than forty miles away. Von Buelow's cavalry is overrunning the Windau river region, driving the Russians back in panicky retreat.

RETREAT CONTINUES, OFFICIAL CLAIM.

"Between the Pissa and Skwa rivers the Russians have evacuated their positions and have retreated in the direction of the Narew river," said the official statement. "The armies of General Gallwitz now occupy the Narew line in its entirety. Southwest of Ostrolenka the enemy has retreated across the Narew. Between the Vistula and Pissa the enemy continues its retreat eastward. Between the upper Vistula and the Bug, General Mackensen, fighting all day, defeated the Russians despite desperate resistance at Grabovise, twenty miles southeast of Krasnotaf, inflicting severe losses. In this same region Mackensen forced a crossing of the river Vobica. "North of Sokal, Austrian forces have crossed the river Bug, the enemy retreating slowly and offering stubborn resistance. The cream of the Russian army is now being thrown into the breach between the Bug and the Vistula to stem Mackensen's advance, according to dispatches to the Berlin newspapers. These reports indicate that the Russian Imperial Guard regiments, seen in action for the first time. All the Berlin military critics agree today that the battle on the Bug-Vistula front is of decisive importance. They admit that the Russians are stubbornly resisting Mackensen's advance, but declare the resistance is about to be broken. The Berlin papers carry reports from Petrograd declaring that the Russian newspapers already are making thinly veiled allusions to a Russian defeat.

FRENCH WARPLANES BOMBARD COLMAR

Drop Explosives on German Supply Depot—Shell Railway Junction, Also.

PARIS, July 20.—Six French aeroplanes today showered bombs on the railway station at the German fortified city of Colmar, in Alsace.

The war office, in announcing the raid this afternoon, reported that four French aeroplanes had dropped bombs on the railway junction at Challerange, near Colmar. Eight shells, carrying 150 pounds of high explosives, were sent crashing through the roof of the main station, where large quantities of supplies are known to have been stored, and the war office is confident much damage was done.

The aeroplanes were specifically instructed not to throw bombs into the portions of Colmar. They returned without damage.

In the attack on Challerange, forty-eight bombs were thrown near the railway junction. The war office declared it has reason to believe considerable damage was done.

Challerange lies at the junction of two railways in the northwestern Ardennes. The object of yesterday's raid was to wreck the junction through which a large part of the crown prince's army around Verdun are carried.

This afternoon's official communique reported that the Germans are shelling Soissons again.

DECISIVE FIGHT IMPENDS NEAR MEXICO CITY

Carranza Forces, Under Gonzales, Prepare to Give Battle to Villa's Raiders.

FIRST CHIEF TAKES NACO

Tiny Force Captures Town, Preparatory to Drive Against Foe's Stronghold.

A decisive engagement between the Carranza forces under Gen. Pablo Gonzales and Villa's famous "flying column" at a point near Silao, about fifty miles north of Mexico City, is expected at any time.

The engagement will be important in its results. Success on the part of the "flying column" would seriously threaten the position of the Carranzistas, and perhaps result in a surrender of Mexico City and the complete isolation of Carranza's army of the center under Obregon, now operating in the direction of Torreon.

Success by Gonzales, on the other hand, would remove the last danger of a counter attack on Mexico City, and would leave the Carranza forces a free hand in the final onslaught on Villa's headquarters at Torreon.

Men Left in Capital.

Although most of Gonzales' forces have been withdrawn from Mexico City for the engagement at Silao, the Washington agency of the Constitutionists announced today that ample provision had been made for the protection of the capital during their absence.

Naco, on the Arizona border, was added yesterday to the list of Mexican border towns which Carranza's northern army, under General Calles, has captured preparatory to a drive on Torreon from the north.

Explaining the movement out of Mexico City, E. Arredondo, head of the Washington agency of the Carranza faction said today: "The movement in force out of Mexico City under the command of Gen. Pablo Gonzales himself has been projected for several days. This movement was kept secret, and although I have known about it since Saturday, I have in prospect, its important character as a military movement necessitated silence on my part in order that the enemy might not be apprised of Carranza's intentions. Now that the movement is under way I am free to say that General Calles' forces have been ordered to the northward of the city by an inferior officer of Villistas. This force had its base near Silao.

To Return to City.

"Adequate provision for the preservation of order in Mexico City has been made and immediately after the present operation is completed, which should require only a few days, the military force will return to Mexico City, where General Gonzales will re-establish headquarters.

General Villa, according to State Department advices, has not been in communication with the "flying column" since its reported capture last week of Queretaro, north of Silao. It was obviously the purpose of this column to work in to the rear of Obregon's force at acatecas, and cutting his line of communication with Mexico City, prevent him from receiving ammunition.

The fighting at Naco was hardly more than a skirmish, according to State Department dispatches, which state that the constitutionalist force of less than 200 soldiers under Colonel Gardenas, entered the town from the west, driving the Villistas ahead of them across the international boundary. There was no molestation of American property and no Americans were killed or injured.

Twenty Americans Held At Tampico Recently on Counterfeiting Charge

LAREDO, Texas, July 20.—Dr. R. R. Davis, an American, arriving here from Tampico, said that at one time recently twenty Americans were in jail in that city charged with counterfeiting Carranza money.

He said Americans with any considerable amount of money in their possession are under suspicion, and are annoyed.

BELL TO BE PLACED ON NEW NAVY BOARD

Alexander Graham Bell, of Washington, will be one of the members of the new board of invention to advise with the Navy Department. This was announced by Secretary Daniels today.

The Secretary has called on eight leading scientific societies to suggest two names each for the board. Thomas A. Edison will be chairman. However, if certain prominent scientists are omitted, they probably will be added to the board by its vote at its first meeting.

This brings the total amount appropriated for the pursuit of the war to more than three billion dollars.

Free Dancing at Great Falls, Va.—Adv.

His Conscience Hurt, Sends \$10,000 to U. S.

A ten thousand dollar contribution to Uncle Sam's conscience fund, the largest ever received at the Treasury, came by special delivery today, addressed to Secretary McAdoo.

George Cooksey, private secretary, gasped, when he opened the envelope and a shower of gold certificates came out on his desk. The money was sent, anonymously from New York city. A brief note said: "While the sender has paid double to the United States the amount he stole, yet his conscience is not satisfied, and here is another payment."

There were three \$1,000-bills; eight \$500-bills, and thirty \$100-bills.

The largest contribution to the conscience fund, \$18,669.60, was handed to the collector of customs at New York, November 23, 1901.

The conscience fund totals \$453,922.03.

LOYD-GEORGE ENDS WELSH COAL STRIKE

Difficulty Which Threatened the British Munitions Supply Is Finally Settled.

CARDIFF, July 20.—The great strike of South Wales coal miners that threatened to interfere seriously with the production of war munitions for the English armies, has been settled, it was announced late today.

Strike leaders made the announcement, following a short conference this afternoon with Minister of Munitions Lloyd-George and other members of the cabinet.

The terms have not yet been made public, but it is understood they are of such a nature that the executive council of the miners' federation is positive they will be ratified at once by the delegates at the miners' conference.

The settlement of the labor dispute, the most serious domestic trouble that has confronted the English government since the war is regarded here as a personal triumph for Lloyd-George, whose home is in Wales. Lloyd-George came to Cardiff last night after President Runciman, of the International Association of Laborers, had made vain attempts to bring about an agreement.

100,000 Men Involved In Dispute Over Demands At Krupp's Gun Works

GENEVA, July 19.—An important meeting was held at Essen according to advices received at Basle, between the administration of the Krupp gun works and representatives of the workmen, in order to settle the dispute which has arisen over the demands of the men for an increase in wages.

Directly and indirectly, about 100,000 men are involved in the dispute, in which machinery has been destroyed and workmen have been reported.

The military authorities before the meeting, the Basle advices say, warned both sides that unless an immediate arrangement was reached severe measures would be employed.

The Krupp officials are understood to have granted a portion of the demands of the employees, which has brought about a partial settlement, but the workmen still appear to be dissatisfied, and many have left the works.

A strike would greatly affect the supply of munitions, and for this reason the military have adopted rigorous precautions.

BECKER STATEMENT TO GO TO WHITMAN

NEW YORK, July 20.—Charles Becker's last attempt to escape the electric chair will be made late this afternoon. It will consist of sending to Governor Whitman Becker's story of the murder of Gambler Herman Rosenthal, together with a plea for commutation of his sentence to life imprisonment.

Becker's story fills sixty typewritten pages. It is all completed and awaits the "O. K." of Bourke Cockran, his chief legal adviser. Cockran expects to read it, after which it will be sent at once to the governor and given over to the press.

The former police lieutenant, it is understood, tells in detail what was related by his confessor yesterday—how the late Tim Sullivan ordered the kidnapping of Rosenthal and how the gunmen got excited and started shooting.

Asquith Asks For War Credit of \$750,000,000

LONDON, July 20.—Premier Asquith this afternoon moved a new vote of credit of \$750,000,000 for war purposes out of the funds created by the war loans.

This brings the total amount appropriated for the pursuit of the war to more than three billion dollars.

BIG STRIKE ON IN BRIDGEPORT ARMS PLANTS

Six Hundred Machinists and Bricklayers Quit Remington Munitions Factory.

ACTION MAY BE NATION-WIDE

Gompers Cannot Avert Trouble Now, Says Vice President of Workers.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 20.—Six hundred machinists and bricklayers, employed in the Remington Arms plant here, struck at noon today.

There was little disorder attendant on the walkout.

Besides the machinists in the Remington plant, machinists in the Bridgeport Engineering Company, Columbia Nut and Bolt Company, Gaynor Manufacturing Company, and in the Bullard Machine Tool Company also were called out. The four concerns are working on Remington contracts.

All the plans were running full force this afternoon. They will be paralyzed, however, union leaders say, before the end of the week, as they must have machinists.

Picketing the Remington plant began almost as soon as the strike was called. The machinists went directly to their headquarters for a conference with their leaders.

May Span Country.

Labor leaders planned to confine the strike to Bridgeport for a week, and then if it is not settled, extend it throughout munitions plants of the country.

Simultaneously with the issuance of the strike order, the city was flooded with a Hungarian paper calling for a mass meeting of Hungarians tonight to vote whether to call a strike in all of Bridgeport's factories. Several thousand Hungarians are employed here as unskilled laborers. Labor leaders denied knowledge of the Hungarian movement.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, cannot stop the strike now, according to J. J. Keppeler, international vice president of the machinists' union.

"The best thing Mr. Gompers can do is his own rash utterances about what he is going to do as a labor leader. Gompers has no jurisdiction over us, as we are international officers."

Standard Oil Strikers Riot Near Plant; Brick Strikes Police Inspector

BATONNE, N. J., July 20.—There was a riot in front of the Standard Oil Company plant on Constable Hook today led by striking still cleaners and barrel makers. The police reserves tried to disperse the mob.

Stones were thrown, clubs swung and several shots fired. Inspector of Police Daniel Cady was struck on the hand with a brick, but no serious injuries resulted.

Nine hundred men struck this morning and 4,000 more may walk out.

Federation of Labor Backs Bridgeport Strike Despite German Gold

"The American federation of Labor does not care whether German gold started the Bridgeport strike," said Secretary Frank M. Morrison today.

The big point with the federation, Secretary Morrison said, is that agitation has started in Connecticut for better wages.

Admitting that German influence may have helped bring the strike to a head, George Preston, secretary of the International Association of Machinists, today said that fact would not influence his position.

FRANK BETTER, BUT NOT OUT OF DANGER

Crisis Will Not Be Passed For Several Days, But Doctors Call Chances Good.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 20.—Leo M. Frank's condition was better today, doctors said he had an excellent chance of recovery.

His spirits were excellent, and he again bespoke considerate treatment by the prison farm officials of William Green, who tried to kill him.

Physicians did not say the patient was out of danger, however. The crisis would not be passed, they stated, for several days. His temperature has dropped to 100, his respiration is normal, and his pulse is 88, but he has taken a slight cold.

Frank has been removed to one of the prison farm offices, where it is quieter than in the infirmary. His wife leaves his bedside only for meals.

It was announced today that Governor Harris and the three prison commissioners will be in Milledgeville Saturday to investigate the case.

NOTE TO GERMANY IS OUTLINED AT EPOCHAL COUNCIL

President and Cabinet Determine Upon Course To Be Followed By Nation In Enforcing Submarines To Respect Freedom of Seas.

ORDER INVESTIGATION ON ORDUNA

Proof That Liner Was Attacked Without Warning Would Mean Increase In Tension, With Strong Language Used in Reply to Berlin Government

In a Cabinet council, regarded as one of the most momentous since civil war times, President Wilson and his advisers today practically determined this nation's future course toward Germany.

For more than two hours the Cabinet considered the note to be sent to Berlin in reply to the last German communication rejecting this Government's demands for humanitarian modification of her submarine warfare.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield was the only absentee, others coming here long distances, like the President, for the conference. The Cabinet adjourned at 1:10.

The gravity of today's conference was evident.

The situation focused the more attention for the reason that before the Cabinet meeting it was officially announced that the Government had ordered an investigation into the alleged unwarranted attempt to torpedo the Cunard liner Orduna without warning. The investigation has been started by the Treasury Department at the instance of the State Department. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing talked over the Orduna case in their conference yesterday and the President directed that the facts be probed.

IS QUESTION OF WARNING.

The State Department was not long in having the Orduna case officially brought to its attention. W. O. Thompson, counsel for the Industrial Relations Commission, who was on the Orduna, wrote to the State Department, telling what he knew of the attack. He did not see the torpedo attack, but was awakened while in his state room by the shell fire. His letter served to bring the matter officially to the attention of Secretary Lansing, but it shed no light on the main question. This question is whether the Orduna was fired at by German submarine which sought to torpedo the vessel without visit and search and without warning to passengers and crew.

What the Government wants to know is whether the attempted torpedoing of the Orduna was unwarranted. Secretary Lansing made it clear that if the Orduna was first hailed and ordered to halt and then sought to escape an attack on her was legitimate. The statement of the captain of the Orduna is not yet in the hands of the State Department.

Although there were various opinions about the effect of the Orduna investigation on the note, it was the prevailing view that the President would not transmit the new document to Germany until the facts in this case are known to the American Government.

NO BACK-TRACKING EXPECTED.

If it is disclosed that the attack on the Orduna was without warrant, there will be all the more reason for taking a positive stand in the new note and for letting the German government know that this sort of thing cannot continue.

But on the other hand, the new note, without regard to the Orduna affair, will stand squarely for American rights at sea. No back tracking is expected. The feeling in Administration quarters is that public sentiment will not permit it. The Administration has been advised that, although the temper of this nation is peaceful, it is not a peace-at-any-price temper.

The new note will be sufficiently clear and to the point no matter what the Orduna investigation discloses. The existing controversy with Germany goes back of the Lusitania case and deals with the general question of the conduct of submarine war with regard for the rights of neutrals at sea. Consequently, the specific case of the Or-